

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1744.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Moscow, November 8.

IS Prussian Majesty, some time ago, sent hither a Commission for buying up several Hundred Horses in the Ukraine, for remounting one of his Regiments of Cavalry; previous to which, a License from her Imperial Majesty was necessary; instead of granting which, the Czarsin order'd the Horses

brought from that Country hither, and, in the last Month in the World, made his Prussian Majesty sent of them; which some Politicians think, will be his Majesty from attempting to purchase any Horses in this Country. Count Charles de Biron, who had acquir'd in that Country before he was sent to Siberia. It is believ'd that the late Duke of Saxe, his Brother, will soon obtain Leave to quit his Exile, in order to retire to the Lordship of Silesia, which he bought in the Time of his Exile.

November 17. This Morning an Express arriv'd from Turin, with the important News, that in the Night, between the 13th and 14th, the combined Army began their Retreat from Demont; after setting fire to all their Mines; and that in such a Hurry, as to leave up one of them, before their own Troops had the Post under which it lay; and by this Means 100 were lost. The Piedmontese Army were, by this time, advanced to the Neighbourhood; and four Regiments of the Regiment of Lombardy were so hardy, as to go into the Castle of Demont, and cut off the Lines from 25 Mines; by which two Magazines, and the Part of the Works, were preserv'd. The Princes de Saxe and de Luttre took the Command of the Rear Guard. It is believ'd, that this Retreat has cost the Allies between 2 and 3000 Men; and, it is generally believ'd, a many more.

November 10. By an Estafette just arriv'd from Siena we have Advice, that all Intercourse between the Army, to prevent any Notices being conveyed to Prince Lobkowitz, who decamp'd in the Night of the 1st Instant; and on the 5th dispatched an Express hither from Monte Rossi, to acquaint the Great Ministers that he was arriv'd there. The Spaniards and Neapolitans did not venture to follow the Austrians for some Time, on Suspicion that the Retreat was a Design to draw them into a Trap. Prince Lobkowitz had caus'd the Bridge he had thrown over the River to be broken, they then began to move; and at the same Time Prince Lobkowitz sent the Officer away, who was King of Naples was arriv'd at Rome, and his Army was in the Neighbourhood of it. Prince Lobkowitz is suppos'd, by this Time, to be at Viterbo; and the combined Army to be at two Posts behind him, without seeming Appearance of a Design to attack the Austrians, but only to advance in Proportion as they do, to observe their Motions.

November 10. M. du Chatelet having embark'd his Troops and Artillery on board of three Boats, had proceeded upon the Lake of Constance, on the 24 Instant, in Gun-boat of Bregentz, but was oblig'd, by the Austrians at a Battery at Mehrau, to return to Wasserbourg. At Clermont has burnt and destroyed a Magazine of the Austrians at Bregentz, to revenge himself on the Inhabitants; for having kill'd, by Mistake, a Messenger he had sent to summon the Town to surrender.

November 14. The Garrison and the Peasants of Bregentz have oblig'd M. de Clermont to desist from attacking the Siege. There was scarce a Hedge or a ditch where they had not laid some Ambuscade for the French. On the Side of the Lake, where there are three Landing Places, they had thrown up regular Fortifications; and on the 7th Instant, having set fire to their Beacons, the Militia of the Neighbourhood arriv'd immediately in so considerable a Body, that at night the Count de Clermont thought fit to retire towards Constance, leaving only a Part of his Army behind him to block the Place, as is suppos'd; but by the arrival of Bregentz, the Inhabitants make a Jest of it.

November 28. According to our freshest Advice from Bohemia, the Prussian Army are absolutely oblig'd by the Route of Jong-Bunzelau, Koniggratz, and so, having abandon'd Colin and Pardubitz; so that

their Communication with Prague is absolutely lost; his Majesty found it necessary in this Retreat, to send a considerable Detachment into Silesia, which it is thought will be speedily attacked by the Hungarian Insurgents, who are already arriv'd on the Frontiers of that Duchy.

Vienna, November 21. The Baron Materni arriv'd on the 15th, with the Capitulation of Fribourg; and on the 18th he set out with the Queen's Orders for General Baron Damnitz, in regard to the Castles which are not yet surrendered. Count John Palfi, and Count Joseph Esterhazy are return'd to Presbourg. This Morning we received a Courier from General Festetics, with Advice, that he is in full March from Bohemia, for Bavaria, with four Regiments of Foot. About an Hour after arriv'd the Courier Zinner, with Advice, that the combined Army had, on the 19th, pass'd the Elbe; that three Prussian Battalions were cut to Pieces upon that Occasion; and that the Troops had taken three Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Baggage. Major General Baron Tienck, who commanded the false Attack at Kolin, which was made to favour that Passage, was wounded in the Foot, and sent to Olmutz, in order to be the better attended by the Surgeons. We see here, with infinite Pleasure, several Copies of the Answer given by their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, to the Letters written by the Queen, our Sovereign, to demand the Execution of the Alliance concluded in 1732. The Substance of that Answer is as follows.

That they are resolv'd not only to live in perfect Friendship and good Correspondence with her Majesty, as the Inseparability of their Preservation, and their reciprocal Interests, necessarily require; but also to succour and assist her Majesty to the utmost of their Power, conformable to the Proofs they have already given of their Good-will and Affection, by furnishing the Succours stipulated by Treaties.

That their High Mightinesses are determin'd to fulfil all the Engagements into which they are enter'd; but that they have some Scruple as to coming to an open Rupture with France, in which they only follow the Examples of other great Powers, who did not take that Step first, but waited till that Crown thought fit to declare War against them: And their High Mightinesses hoped, that her Majesty would not insist on that Point, because, independent thereof, they were ready to grant her all the Assistance in their Power.

That on this Foot their High Mightinesses were dispos'd to concert, for the present, the supplying whatever the Common Cause may demand; and that with this View, they will continue the Troops they have already furnish'd for the Service of the Common Cause; and will even augment them it it shall be found necessary, and they can take Foreign Troops into their Pay upon reasonable Terms; and are also resolv'd to continue the Succour of 20 Men of War, which they have granted to his Britannick Majesty.

That their High Mightinesses being sensible of the Necessity there is, that other Power, whose Interests will not permit them to behold with Indifference, the Enterprizes that are carrying on at present, should be exhort'd and solicit'd to concur for the good of the Common Cause, by uniting their Forces with those of her Majesty, and her Allies; that their High Mightinesses have concert'd on that Point with his Britannick Majesty, and are also dispos'd to concert with her Majesty, the Manner in which their Forces, when assembled, may be employ'd with the most Effect for preserving the Countries and Places, as well of her Majesty and her Allies, as of their High Mightinesses; that it is above all Things necessary, that the Allies should have a superior Army in the Low Countries, under the Command of a General of Capacity and Experience, to whom may be confided the Execution of the Operations of the War, with the Advice of the other Generals subordinate to him, and oblig'd to second his Measures.

Worms, November 28. M. Mallebois arriv'd here the Day before Yesterday, with most of the Generals who are to command under him; 3000 Men are to take Winter Quarters here, of which One-third are Cavalry; a Column of these Troops is in full March for the County of Neuwied, the County of Nassau, the Principality of Waldeck, and other Places where they are to go into Quarters. The whole of the French Troops that are to pass this Winter into Germany, amount to upwards of 50,000 Men.

Frankfort, November 29. The Nuncio of his Holiness sets out To-morrow for Munich. The Ministers of the Three Ecclesiastical Electors have assembled several Times last Week, in order to deliberate on the Demand

made, of Quartering a vast Number of French Troops in their Dominions; and, in Conjunction with other Princes of the Empire, have resolv'd on making Remonstrances, in the warmest Terms, to his Imperial Majesty on this Subject. In the mean time those Troops continue to advance, and some Hundreds of them are already arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of this City; 3000 of them are at Worms, and a new Bridge is actually thrown over the Main. We have this Moment Advice from the Imperial Army, that they have made themselves Masters of Braunau; but whether by Surprise, Assault, or Capitulation, we know not, but expect every Moment a Courier with the Particulars.

Hague, December 5. The Prussian Ministers Wallenroet and Hoffman have presented a very warm Memorial to his Polish Majesty, in relation to the Charge upon them, of attempting to corrupt the Members of the Diet, in which they disavow any such Design in the strongest Terms; and yet there are private Letters from Grodno which say, that, of Nine Members accus'd, Four frankly own'd the Truth of the Charge; but said, in excuse of their Proceeding, that what they had done was with the Privy of the Court. Our last Advices from Bohemia do not confirm the Taking of Pardubitz; but they say, that it was thought the Prussians would soon be oblig'd to quit it, and to set Fire to their Magazines. Here is great Talk of a grand Alliance that will be shortly sign'd, and some say that it is already sign'd, in order to defeat the Designs of the Allies of Frankfort. An Express, just arriv'd from Brussels, has brought the News of the March of the Hanoverian Forces, in order to prevent the French from taking Winter Quarters in Westphalia.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, November 26. Wind S. S. W. Arriv'd the Hope, Grayson, from Bourdeaux.

Deal, November 26. Wind S. S. W. W. Yesterday Afternoon sail'd his Majesty's Ship the Princess Mary, to the Northward. Remain the Anglesea Man of War; the Rysbrack, Dornford, for Oporto; and the Lion, Monday, for Lisbon.

Graveland, November 26. Pass'd by the Grenado Bomb, Capt. Thomas; the Hester, Morrison, from Otenel; and the Charming Patty, Staples, from Jamaica.

Arriv'd

In the Bristol Channel, the Martha and Rachel, Hunter, from New York for London.

In the Downs, the St. John Baptist, Harvey, from Leghorn.

At Portsmouth, the Endeavour, Ansell, from Jamaica.

L O N D O N.

According to private Letters from Vienna, his Prussian Majesty has actually sent a Plan of Pacification, drawn up with his own Hand, to the Queen of Hungary; which, it is said, her Majesty has communicated to her Allies.

They write from Cassel, that on the 19th, N. S. the Princess Maria Amelia, Daughter to Prince William of Hesse, died there suddenly, in the 23d Year of her Age; she was to have married Prince Frederick of Brandenburg.

Some private Letters from Paris say, that the French King is determin'd to declare to the States of the Empire, that he does not march his Forces into Germany as an Auxiliary to the Emperor, but in his own Right, and to act against his Enemies.

They write from Paris, that his Majesty is soon expected there, in order to hold his Bed of Justice in Parliament, for registering several Edicts; some of which are for taking off old Taxes, and others for imposing new.

General Baron Damnitz having received the Queen of Hungary's Orders to defend the Castles of Fribourg to the last Extremity, has begun to fire again upon the French; and the latter are preparing to blow up all the Fortifications of the Town.

The Samuel, Warden, from Lisbon for Philadelphia, is taken by Seven French Men of War; who burnt the Ship, and carried the Crew into Breft.

The Lovely Betty, Wane, from London for Jamaica, who sail'd with the last Convoy, is put into Guernsey very much damaged, and must take out her Cargo; 'tis fear'd she will be condemn'd.

The Lancashire Witch, Fowler, from Barbados for Philadelphia, is run ashore on Bermudas; the Cargo will be saved.

The Outward-bound Ships for the West Indie, with the Stafford and Mary Galley Men of War, were spoke with the 20th Instant, 40 Leagues West from Seily; the Admirals were then about six Leagues a-head.

L O N D O N: Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe*, in *Pater-noster Row*.